## Test of Allelism for the anthracnose resistance Co-1 gene.

Roberto A. Young<sup>1</sup> and James D. Kelly<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Horticulture and <sup>2</sup>Department of Crop & Soil Sciences Michigan State University, East Lansing MI 48824.

A total of six dominant genes conferring resistance to Colletotrichum lindemuthianum (Sacc. & Magnus) Lams.- Scrib., have been genetically characterized and reported (Young and Kelly, 1996). These anthracnose resistance genes were known by different names until Kelly and Young (1996) proposed a new gene nomenclature using the 'Co' symbol (for Colletotrichum) followed by a number (indicating the order of appearance of genes in the literature): Co-1 (A); Co-2 (Are); Co-3 (Mexique 1); Co-4 (Mexique 2); Co-5 (Mexique 3) and Co-6. The originally identified Mexique genes were shown to be independent from each other and from the Co-2 gene (Fouilloux, 1979). However, genetic evidence showing independence of these Mexique genes from Co-1 gene was lacking. Since Co-1 gene belongs to the Andean gene pool, as opposed to Co-3 Co-4, and Co-5 of Middle American origin, it was assumed that all these genes were located at different loci.

The objective of the present study was to test independent assortment of Co-1 gene from Co-3 Co-4, and Co-5 genes.

The Michigan cultivar Raven was used as the source of the Co-1 gene (Kelly et al., 1994). Raven was crossed to the differential cultivars Mexico 222, TO and TU carrying the Co-3 Co-4, and Co-5 genes respectively. For the allelism test, F<sub>2</sub> populations from each cross were challenged with a race of the pathogen known to be avirulent to their respective parental material. A chi-square test for a 15:1 (R-:rr) segregation ratio was performed on each F<sub>2</sub> population under study. This allelism test confirmed that Co-1 is an independent dominant gene, located at a different locus from the Co-3 Co-4, and Co-5 genes (Table 1). The genetic evidence presented in this study should complete the characterization of the Co-1 gene and support its new assigned gene symbol replacing the original identification (A).

**Table 1.** Allelism test for genetic characterization of the anthracnose resistance Co-1 gene.

F <sub>2</sub> Population	Loci tested	Race used	No "R" Plants	No "S" Plants	χ2a	Pb
Raven/Mex 222	Co-1/Co-3	521	94	6	0.00	1.0
Raven/TO	Co-1/Co-4	73	67	5	0.00	1.0
Raven/TU	Co-1/Co-5	73	63	4	0.00	1.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 15:1 (resistant, R-: susceptible, rr) expected ratio for two independently assorting genes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> P= estimated probability value.

- Fouilloux, G. 1979 New races of bean anthracnose and consequences on our breeding programs. Pages 221-235 in: Int. Symp. Dis. Trop. Food Crops. H. Maraite and J.A. Meyer, eds.
- Kelly, J.D. and Young, R.A. 1996. Proposed symbols for anthracnose resistance genes. Annu. Rep. Bean Improv. Coop. 39:20-24.
- Kelly, J.D., G.L. Hosfield, G.V. Varner, M.A. Uebersax, S.D. Haley, and J. Taylor. 1994. Registration of 'Raven' black bean. Crop Sci. 34:1406-1407.
- Young, R.A. and J.D. Kelly. 1996. Characterization of the genetic resistance to *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* in common bean differential cultivars. Plant Dis. 80:650-654.